

Date: Mon, 30 Aug 93 04:30:10 PDT  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: Bulk  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1028  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Mon, 30 Aug 93                      Volume 93 : Issue 1028

Today's Topics:

    \* JOTA: looking for fax \*  
    JOTA: not for everyone? (2 msgs)  
    Nicad charger help needed  
    Passed test, what do I do now?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

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Date: Mon, 30 Aug 1993 09:01:17 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!doc.ic.ac.uk!pipex!zaphod.crihan.fr!univ-lyon1.fr!  
scsing.switch.ch!aragorn.unibe.ch!news@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: \* JOTA: looking for fax \*  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi,

We are a group of boy and girl scouts at the age of 16 to 26 and  
we are looking for JOTA stations using FAX!  
If you do so or want to try we would appreciate a short mail so  
we can make a sked. Since we are not allowed to talk without  
ham licence we think that could be a good alternative.

Waiting for your mail the ^Riedburg Raiders'

vy 73 de Andreas HB9GAV

--

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Fax: +41 31 65 37 65

-----  
Date: Mon, 30 Aug 1993 05:03:07 GMT  
From: munnari.oz.au!bruce.cs.monash.edu.au!trlluna!titan!pcm8128.trl.OZ.AU!  
p.tyers@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: JOTA: not for everyone?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <25g1iu\$ao3@ucunix.san.uc.edu> morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu (Ted Morris)  
writes:

>Subject: JOTA: not for everyone?  
>From: morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu (Ted Morris)  
>Date: 25 Aug 1993 11:47:42 -0400

>Is my impression correct that the Jamboree-on-the-Air is a Cub Scout/Boy  
>Scout-only activity (i.e., male-oriented only)? Or can we expect there  
>to be Daisy/Brownie/Girl Scout troops participating as well. The reason

As an ex-leader (and JOTA Coordinator for the Eastern Part of VK3) I can  
assure you that VK Scout/Guide Associations both actively promote JOTA  
participation by both male and female members. In VK you will also find  
female cub scouts/scouts/venturers and rovers.

JOTA is 3rd weekend in October Saturday 0000Z to Sunday 2359Z.

Hopefully I'll be operating from about 50 Km east of Melbourne during that  
time as VK3KTS (on VK Novice frequencies 3,590/21,190 calling freqs) or  
possibly as VK3DBB (if I can persuade him to come along to provide a full call  
supervisor).

Lookout for VK{0-9}SXX calls or VK{0-9}GXX calls on that weekend, generally  
these will be scout or guide calls.

73 de VK3KTS

P Tyers, Tel. +61-(0)3-2536794 JANET: p.tyers%trl.oz.au@uk.ac.ucl.cs  
ACSnet: p.tyers@trl.oz UUCP:{uunet,hplabs,ukc}!munari!trl.oz.au!p.tyers  
CSnet: p.tyers@trl.oz.au ARPAnet: p.tyers%trl.oz.au@uunet.uu.net HAM: VK3KTS  
MAIL: Telecom Research Laboratories,P.O. Box 249,Clayton,VICTORIA 3168,AUSTRALIA

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Date: Mon, 30 Aug 1993 08:55:52 GMT  
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!doc.ic.ac.uk!pipex!zaphod.crihan.fr!univ-lyon1.fr!  
scsing.switch.ch!aragorn.unibe.ch!news@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: JOTA: not for everyone?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <25g1iu\$ao3@ucunix.san.uc.edu>, morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu (Ted Morris) writes:

>Is my impression correct that the Jamboree-on-the-Air is a Cub Scout/Boy  
>Scout-only activity (i.e., male-oriented only)? Or can we expect there  
>to be Daisy/Brownie/Girl Scout troops participating as well. The reason  
>I ask is that my nephew's Boy Scout troop is likely to be interested in  
>participating, and so is my Novice-to-be daughter's Cadet Girl Scout  
>troop--if there will be other YLs participating. The last thing I want  
>to do is get the Girl Scouts on the air and have them hear -nothing- but  
>boys (although they might create their own pileup--(-:...hmmm...).

The JOTA is organized by the boys world association but all scouts (also girl scouts are invited to take part.

In Switzerland we have only one association and we are member in both world associations.

vy 73 de Andreas

--

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Date: 30 Aug 1993 04:38:37 GMT  
From: swrinde!gatech!concert!news-feed-2.peachnet.edu!hobbes.cc.uga.edu!  
aisun3.ai.uga.edu!mcovingt@network.ucsd.edu  
Subject: Nicad charger help needed  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

To charge NiCd cells, you need a controlled current. Use a higher voltage, a resistor, and Ohm's Law.

For example: If you have a source of 24 volts and you want to charge a 12-volt pack at 200 mA,

$R = (24 - 12) / 0.2 = 60 \text{ ohms}.$

Further,

$P = I^2 \times R = 0.2 \times 0.2 \times 60 = 2.4$  watts, so it had better be a 3-watt (or higher wattage) resistor.

Continuing with this example, you could use a 12-volt, 200-mA light bulb in place of the resistor.

The key idea is that to get controlled current, you use a voltage substantially higher than what you want, delivered through a dropping resistor. There are more sophisticated ways, but this is the simplest.

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:- Michael A. Covington, Associate Research Scientist      :      *****
:- Artificial Intelligence Programs      mcovingt@ai.uga.edu :      *****
:- The University of Georgia            phone 706 542-0358 :      *   *   *
:- Athens, Georgia 30602-7415 U.S.A.    amateur radio N4TMI : ** *** **  <><
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Date: Mon, 30 Aug 1993 02:56:09 GMT  
From: gsm001!gsm001.mendelson.com!gsm1rn@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Passed test, what do I do now?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <mvpCCG2uL.5Cr@netcom.com> mvp@netcom.com (Mike Van Pelt) writes:

>A few weeks ago, I passed the test for Technician No-Code, and the  
>examiners sent my application off to FCC Land, where it's currently  
>in a holding pattern.

Congadulations, welcome, OM.

>So, while waiting for my license, I'm looking at radios and such.

Do more than look, buy one and listen. Learn how to act (and how not to) on the radio. Learn the jargon and the protocol.

>Where's a good place to start to find out about what's going on?

Your nearest 2 meter repeater. Or your local ham club. Or look for a house with lots of antennas, knock on the door and introduce yourself.

Where did you take the test? Try calling the head VE and ask to be pointed in the right direction.

If you are in the Philadelphia area, give me a ring.

>2-meter, naturally, for voice and packet. What about 70cm? 23cm?

2 meter's is a good place to start. I enjoy talking to people on the local repeaters, some packet (haven't quite gotten an IP address for TCP/IP so I just use "regular" packet and working DX on 2 meter SSB.

I also heard MIR (CIS (ex- USSR) space station) on packet today. I missed having my tnc set up so I didn't get to connect. They are on 145.550 (FM) and usually run packet during the week and voice on weekends/holidays. Note that they mean CIS time and holidays, not your local time.

You can talk to them when no-one is around (try 5am or mid week day passes) outdoors with an HT. When things get crowded, you may need a bigger antenna or more power.

I also know a guy that works the satellites regularly. He used a 10 watt out Yaesu ft-726r (until he got a 736r for a ridiculous price and sold me the 726), a discone antenna in his attic for uplink and a 2 meter automobile whip balanced on a barbeque (for the ground plane) sitting on a small balcony.

Every day, rain or shine, bad propagation or good, sun spots or not, the satellites are there. You just need to know when.

The 70 cm is actually 3 bands in one. 420-430 is used for atv (I think), 430-440 is used for CW, SSB, and satellite work, 440-450 is used for FM repeaters.

I've been told that there is a "better class of ham" on 440, but around here, (philadelphia, pa.) it's mostly linked 2 meter repeaters and the same guys as on 2 meters using their new dual band rigs. :-)

I expect there will be more growth on 220 and 902 before 1.2ghz because there is now a "use it before you lose it" urgency on those bands.

>Currently I'm thinking along the lines of a dual band 2m/70cm handheld  
>that receives outside the ham bands, and a TNC for packet.

The only problem with that is the out of band receive usually makes the radio susceptible to intermod. In the city it is a problem, outside it is not.

>What about baud rates? 1200 baud sounds horribly slow to me since I  
>have v.32bis on my computer, but the few people I've talked to say 1200  
>baud is The Standard for packet. What's the modulation for digital?  
>It wouldn't happen to be the same as for phone modems, would it? Could

>I use my regular modem for a TNC?

No, although the 1200 baud modems were based on Bell designs (and equipment) the 2400, 9600 and 19200 are not. You also need specially modified radios for 9600 and above. There is lots of 1200 baud activity, not much 2400 baud, and many 9600 links, but the majority is 1200 baud. If you want high speed stick to landlines.

>What are good handhelds for limited bucks, and which ones should I stay away from? (I've seen a number of flames at Kenwood.)

The radio shack htx-202, now on sale for \$200. (I own one, but have no other connection to R/S). I also have an ICOM W2a and a 2sat. I like them all. The 2sat is a good "pocket" rig, It rides the commuter trains with me every day.

>Is there a list of acronyms somewhere? (It took me a while to figure out what an "HT" was.)

I've never seen one. Sorry.

Good luck and 73.

Geoff.

P.s. some good habits:

73 is already plural.

Don't use "q" signals on voice (though many hams do).

Don't use "Break" to get into a conversation on a repeater. Although the standard is "Break, break, break" (3 times) for an emergency, many places use one "Break" for emergencies. Just say your COMPLETE call and wait to be acknowledged. If you need to call someone feel free to interrupt a long conversation with "CALL, PLEASE".

--

Geoffrey S. Mendelson N3OWJ

(215) 242-8712

gsm@mendelson.com or uunet!gsm001!gsm

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Date: Mon, 30 Aug 1993 08:26:15 GMT

From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!  
gary@network.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <25g2pj\$sfp@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>, <25h2bs\$mns@k2.San-Jose.ate.slb.com>,  
<25hd42\$9ri@samba.oit.unc.edu>  
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)  
Subject : Re: Open Garage door with my HT?

In article <25hd42\$9ri@samba.oit.unc.edu> Kirk.Smith@launchpad.unc.edu (Kirk  
Smith) writes:  
>Actually, I think most of the garage door openers use something in the 200MHz  
>band, very low power.

The couple I've looked at with a spectrum analyzer were in the 320-340 MHz  
area. They aren't crystal controlled, and don't appear to be very stable.

>As for triggering things with HTs, I did manage to turn someone's car  
>alarm either on or off (not sure which annoying beep is which) in the  
>parking lot at school while walking by and talking on 440 at about 2.5watts.  
>If only I had a high power mobile... :-)

I've found I can reliably set off Corvette factory alarms with a 45 watt  
440 MHz mobile. It really annoys the plastic pig owners. :-)

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV	"If 10% is good enough	gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems	for Jesus, it's good	uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way	enough for Uncle Sam."	emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244	-Ray Stevens	

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Date: 30 Aug 93 08:14:13 GMT  
From: ogicse!emory!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <106155@donald.WichitaKS.NCR.COM>, <1993Aug24.022750.23080@ke4zv.uucp>,  
<106437@donald.WichitaKS.NCR.COM>  
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)  
Subject : Re: Roanaoke DF evalutation?

In article <106437@donald.WichitaKS.NCR.COM> kthompso@donald.WichitaKS.NCR.COM  
(ken thompson) writes:  
>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:  
>)not give a good null. However, polarization of the transmit antenna

>)isn't an issue unless the cross polarization loss is so great that  
>)the signal can't be heard. Beams are only really useful if the signal  
>)is weak enough into the receiver to get a relative strength indication.  
>  
>A horizontal signal, reflected will have vertical components that the FM  
>receiver will capture better. One gets all sorts of incorrect readings  
>that cannot be interpreted. With a beam one can swing around vertical and  
>horizontal once each and find out the polarization of the transmitter.

But a doppler in motion will show which signal is multipath and which  
is real very quickly. The multipath signal will appear to change  
direction as you move while the fox will not. There *are* anomalous  
situations where that won't be true, but then there are situations  
that fool the beam too.

>)A step attenuator can help here. The doppler doesn't care if the signal  
>)is weak or strong, it merely measures the difference in time of arrival  
>  
>It does care if the signal is weak, it will not be heard. The antennae are  
>NOT sensitive. One reason, losses in the PIN diodes, another, all the  
>transmission line mismatches.

Again that depends on the doppler and its installation. You shouldn't  
lose more than 3 db through the doppler array. If that's all that's  
keeping the fox from disappearing in the noise, then you have a problem.  
But the more usual case is that the fox is somewhere in the other 140 db  
of your receiver's range. Most ham rigs have more sensitivity than they  
need. If you setup the feed array correctly, there shouldn't be any  
mismatches. Not that a little SWR on a short cable is going to make  
much difference in received signal strength anyway.

>)you're in a multipath situation while the beam does not. Doppler systems  
>)are great because they work well while you are mobile in motion, giving  
>)you a continuous readout of the relative bearing of the fox.  
>  
>Do not get me wrong. I have one and like it. But it takes experience to  
>use it right and cannot be the only tool in use. I have found too many  
>ways to fool it, when I have been the fox.

You're right that the doppler is only a tool. It won't make a bad  
tracker into a good one. But like an oscilloscope compared to a  
VOM, it can certainly make many tracking tasks easier because it  
offers more simultaneous information to the tracker than can a  
beam and attenuator. Those are good tools too, but are more  
difficult to use effectively in motion, and become less useful  
the closer you get to the fox. I think a small loop, or a double  
duct, are most helpful in the final chase. They're less bulky  
than the beam, and offer a much sharper null. Beams work best for



getting an initial bearing while you are still stationary and the signal is weak enough to exploit the limited FB ratio of the beam. Where the doppler works best is in the intermediate range between detecting a signal and the final kill while you're driving around trying to pinpoint the area where the fox is hiding. Of course different types of hunts require different techniques, and different equipment. The hunts that I've seen around here are limited to an area of about 20 square miles in suburbia, and are strictly timed hunts with no mileage penalties. That tends to favor hunters who stay in motion most of the time.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV	"If 10% is good enough	gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems	for Jesus, it's good	uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way	enough for Uncle Sam."	emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1028

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